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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The continued absence of later News from England than that brought by the GAZETTE, renders the French Papers by the ANNA still the source of the latest Foreign Intelligence that we possess, particularly from Greece, Turkey, Russia, Austria, and Germany; and as the events of those quarters are deeply interesting, in a political point of view, we continue our Translations from the few Numbers of those Journals, the contents of which still remain unpublished here.

Journal du Commerce, August 6, 1821.

From the Frontier of Moldavia, July 15.—The wrecks of Ypsilanti's forces have successfully harassed the rear-guard of the Turkish Army, and even cut off a detachment of 500 men, near Tirgisohil. But the Turks, having taken strong measures to rid themselves of these inconvenient and dangerous companions, the others were obliged to throw themselves among the Krapack mountains, which they skirted along in a favorable manner as far as Skuleni, to the number of 700 men. When the Turks wished to attack them in this position, the Russians protested against this violence, under the pretext that the bullets of the Turks would fall on the Russian territory. The Mussulmans then resolved to take the Hoeteristes in flank; but while they were making their dispositions, the latter passed the Pruth and placed themselves in safety.

The Turks have fortified that part of Skuleni, which fronts that occupied by the Russians, and extend their line of defence beyond that place to the village called Stinka; they have also required 8,000 peasants to fortify Jassy. It is affirmed that the Ottoman force in Moldavia is composed of 60,000 men, and 100 pieces of cannon, and troops arrive daily from Wallachia; their Army must amount to 150,000 men. Jussuf-Pasha, who commands it, makes no mystery of his intention to cross the Pruth and take possession of part of Chozim, thinking by these means to restore tranquillity between the two principalities. The Russians have fallen back one mile with the cordon of quarantine which was established at Skuleni. The position which this sanitary establishment occupies, is guarded by a regiment of infantry and of artillery. The Cossacks have brought to the left bank of the Pruth all the vessels which covered that river and extended along its margin. Four Russian divisions have entered Bessarabia; the rest of the army which was destined for Italy and which occupied Volhynia, Podolia, and the Governorship of Kiem, and the strength of which amounts to 135,000 men, is in motion to advance likewise on Bessarabia. Whilst these arrangements are going forward, the Turks complete the plundering of Wallachia and Moldavia, which already present only the appearance of a desert.

Hungary, Pest, July 23.—Intelligence from Smelin of the 19th, announces the capture of Salonica, an opulent city and the capital of Macedonia, by the Insurgents. This place and the fortress which defends it, surrendered to the Greeks after a siege of 4 days. They have given liberty to a great number of Greek prisoners, who were groaning in irons, and taken possession of immense riches deposited in the fortress. A few days before the capitulation, the Turks learned that the Grecian chief Odessus, had obtained a signal advantage over the Turks in Thessalia; this intelligence doubtless hastened the surrender of Salonica.

The accounts of the taking of this city was brought to the Pasha of Belgrade by a Tartar. Prince Alexander Ypsilanti is now at Arad; he is expected at Pest.

Vienna, July 26.—Very important dispatches have been transmitted hither from the Austrian Ambassador in Russia. It appears that Baron Leizeltern had not then arrived at St. Petersburg, where his presence is at this moment very necessary, on account of the turn which affairs seem to take in the East of Europe. Councils had been held immediately after the arrival of these dispatches; Prince Metternich went to the Emperor at Schoenbrunn. They speak of an important declaration that Russia has made to the great powers on the subject of their relations with Turkey. All these news have spread over this capital with inconceivable rapidity, and it appears that our Government were desirous they should be known for the sake of trade, in order that Merchants might not be led into an error by their speculations. This was so much the more necessary, that for the 15 days previous they had published demi-official notices of a pacific nature. Since the arrival of the dispatches from Petersburg, of which mention has been made, no one doubts for an instant that we are on the eve of commencing hostilities.

Within these few days a Courier Extraordinary has been again dispatched for Peterburgh. It is asserted that he is bearer of a Note of the highest importance from the Court of London relative to the affairs of Turkey. It is thought that England has again offered her mediation in the most formal manner. She had been at first supported by Austria; but it appears that our Court has all of a sudden made great modifications in its politics; and that it harmonizes more than ever with the Court of Peterburgh. We expect every instant to see the manifesto of Russia appear. There is room to believe that at the very moment of its publication, the Ottoman territory will be invaded. The latter power is to employ in this war three armies, the force of which is estimated at more than 200,000 men. On the other hand the strength of the Austrian army which will be brought together on the eastern frontiers is to amount to 100,000 men. The march of the Russian troops continues without interruption: a part of the army of the west advances towards Podolia where a considerable body is united near Kamienek. The Army of General Wittgenstein advances towards the southern part of Bessarabia.

It is affirmed that the Emperor Alexander has already quitted Peterburgh to join the army of Volhynia, it is generally thought that the arrival of this monarch at the head quarters of Count Wittgenstein will be the signal of important events.

It is also affirmed that at the rumour of an approaching war between Turkey and Russia, Servia is completely in a state of insurrection. They speak of an engagement which has already taken place in the neighbourhood of Nissa.

Trieste, July 24.—Persons who arrive here after having escaped from the carnage of Smyrna, affirm that the son of the English Consul perished in the massacre of the Franks.

From Letters which have reached us from an eminent person of Zante, we observe that Adrianople, the second city of European Turkey, the population of which is 130,000 inhabitants, and which is situated in Roumelia at 55 leagues distant from Constantinople, has fallen into the hands of the Greeks; but that the conquest of this place has cost the life of 6,000 Greeks, and especially their chief Duroc, who is believed to be by birth a Frenchman. This intelligence however requires confirmation.

Frankfort, July 31.—No doubt any longer remains as to the plans of the cabinet of St. Petersburg relative to Turkey, and we expect every moment to receive intelligence of the entry of the Russian troops into Moldavia and Wallachia. Some pretend to know that the projects of Russia have received the assent of all the members of the Holy Alliance, and that England has likewise acquiesced in it. If the same rumors are believed, Russia intends to form, of the European provinces of the Russian Empire, an Independent State, and to place a Christian Prince on the throne of Constantinople. Whatever be the changes that an event so important would make in the political balance of Europe, all concur in wishing to drive back a barbarous and uncivilised nation, and to protect the Greeks against the horrible treatment to which they are exposed and to rescue them for ever from the yoke of oriental despotism.

Lisbon, July 18.—The Neapolitan general, Pepe, accompanied by a Colonel, has arrived in this capital.

He has received a distinguished reception from persons of the highest rank. Greater interest is taken in this person, because he has lost all that he possessed; he has been completely plundered near the city of Estreña by five robbers, two of which were mounted. Orders have been dispatched to send out troops in search of these thieves.

Journal du Commerce August 7, 1821.

London, July 30.—The Duke of Wellington left this capital to-day for the continent, for the purpose of proceeding to inspect all the new fortifications constructed or undertaken in the low country. His Grace is to visit Paris before his return to England.—*Courier.*

Captain Jewett, commander of the frigate *L'HEROINE* solemnly took possession in the name of the United States, of the Falkland Islands, in the month of November last.

Many of our journals publish to-day, details on the affairs of Turkey, which they say came from a source worthy of every confidence, the substance of which is as follows:

On the 2d of July all communications between the Russian Ambassador and the Porte were suspended. The former expected instructions from Petersburg, and it was not thought he would receive them before the middle of the month.

In the last encounters between Ypsilanti and the Turks in Wallachia, three Russian Officers attached to his staff, had been made prisoners. However there was no proof that they had taken part with the insurgents with the consent of their government.

The Ottoman Porte has made great efforts to place its marine on a respectable footing. A new division of the fleet, the strength of which has not been mentioned, had passed the Dardanelles with the intention of commencing immediate hostilities with the Greeks of the Archipelago. It is said that this armament had sailed from Constantinople as soon as an express had been received bearing that the armed vessels of the Pasha of Egypt were afloat in the port of Rhodes and ready to co-operate in an attack upon the Grecian Fleet. An Algerine squadron with the same destination was also expected in the Archipelago, and they count a great deal at Constantinople on the union of these naval forces for recovering their superiority at sea; a superiority on which the success of their other operations essentially depends.

The Greek Insurrection appeared to languish in the Morea. The Turks were still masters of the fortresses, but in reality they were shut up in them.

The days between the 21st and the 26th of June passed very tranquilly at Smyrna. The embargo had not been raised. A French sloop of war had appeared before Smyrna; but the Pasha prohibited her from entering the bay. The Greek inhabitants of this port, who during the terrible days of the 3d to the 19th of June, had taken refuge on board their vessels, had at last allowed themselves to be persuaded by the assurances of protection given them by the Pasha to return to their houses. They were how-

ever far from having entire confidence in his promises. But they found themselves so straitened on board the ships, and so destitute of the means of subsistence, that they had only a choice of evils. A great misunderstanding also reigned between the Pasha and the chief of the Janissaries, who paid little respect to him.

Constantinople, June 18.—Energetic representations have been made to the Ottoman Porte as to its cruel conduct towards the Greeks, and as to the attitude it seems inclined to assume towards Russia, which is in close alliance with Austria, Prussia, England, and France. The Reis-effendi explained himself as to these representations with the greatest calmness, and with an apparent impartiality towards all these ministers; but with a certain freedom and friendship towards the ambassador of England.

The Porte denies that the punishment of different Greek ecclesiastics arises from a system of persecution against the Christian religion or the Greek nation. It refers, in regard to the first point, to the protection which the Catholics and Armenians enjoy, whose public exercise of the liberty of worship has not been disturbed for a moment. What would seem to refute the reports which have been spread as to the destruction of the Greek churches, is this, that the excesses committed against some churches of the villages have been rigorously punished. They affirm that in regard to the treatment which the patriarch has experienced, and to which they would have equally subjected a mufti if he had been guilty of the same crimes;—that his treachery was proved in an incontestible manner by eleven letters which he had written in the Morea, and which fell into the hands of the Porte. (These have not been produced.) Although he was executed on the day of Easter, it was not done designedly; but because the principal proofs of his treachery were received only the evening before. The Porte ought to be inexorable for its preservation; but it has not caused this individual to be executed before his guilt was proved in the most irresistible manner. Moreover the Grand Seigneur acts as an independent monarch who has no right to render an account of his conduct to to any but God!

With regard to Lord Strangford, the Reis-effendi assured him that the Porte would use every exertion to avoid whatever would lead to a war with Russia; because it plainly perceived that not being able to reclaim its rebellious subjects, it was not in a condition to contend alone, with that power, and that it knew very well that, considering the perfect unity of sentiment which reigned in the cabinets of Europe, no state would draw the sword for her.

All this misunderstanding arose from the conduct of Baron Strogonoff, and the Porte has addressed itself to the magnanimous Emperor Alexander.

Petersburgh, July 13.—One of our papers publishes the following article. Recent letters from Constantinople prove the incorrectness of the circumstances related by different foreign Newspapers concerning the measures which Baron Strogonoff had taken with the Ottoman Porte in favor of the Banker Danesi. This negotiator had had the misfortune to draw on himself the suspicion of the Turkish Government. Arrested a first time he was set at liberty; but a few moments after the *bostanji-bachi* caused him to be thrown again into prison and loaded with irons. Although it is unknown, even now, what fate is reserved for him, every thing warrants us to dread that he will only augment the number of victims whose blood flows at Constantinople.

Danesi was Banker of the Russian embassy. This title and the conviction of his innocence were sufficient motives to induce Baron Strogonoff to remonstrate strongly with the Porte against the arbitrary imprisonment of this unfortunate man.

The representations of the Russian minister reached even the Sultan himself. But they were fruitless, like all those which this minister has addressed to the Turkish government, to let them see their true interest and change the character of those measures, blindly barbarous, which the Porte never ceases to adopt, and which far from serving its cause can only at last involve it in new dangers.

With respect to the Envoy, M. Deschkoff, and Fonton the counsellor of the embassy, and the solemn visit of Baron Strogonoff to the Grand-Vizier, the letters which we have cited say nothing of these circumstances, and we believe all that has been published on that subject, void of foundation.

Ionian Islands, Corfu June 30.—The Commissary General is on his return to this island from the Southern Archipelago: his Lordship was on board the CAMBRIAN frigate. The English corvette, the SPY, which entered into the port some days before his arrival, departed precipitately with the frigate LA REVOLUTIONNAIRE and the CAMBRIAN, making sail towards the South. Very soon after, the 51st regiment of Infantry, coming directly from England, disembarked in our port.

We learn that the AURORA frigate, of 26 guns, lying at Portsmouth was upon the point of sailing for the Mediterranean.

It is asserted here that the British Government has given orders for reinforcing our land troops with an addition of 4,000 men.

Our Governor is now resolved to exact strict performance of the treaty of the 21st of March 1800; according to which the Bessarabians cannot approach the Ionian sea nearer than the distance of 40 miles. This convention will afford the Greeks of the Morea every room for manœuvring, and place them beyond the reach of the Barbary cruizers which the Turks have called to their assistance.

Berlin, July 28.—The correspondence between our Court and that of Petersburg has become very active. We are assured that the object of it is the affairs of Turkey. They speak of a treaty of Alliance between the two powers, provided England do not declare in favour of the Greek Insurgents. It is also believed that Austria will take an active part in the events which are about to take place.

The Courier of the English cabinet, Ares, has passed through our city, and is proceeding with all haste to Petersburg.

Major General Kameck arrived here the day before yesterday from Dantzick. We are assured that other generals will speedily arrive in this capital.

A rumour prevails here for the last two days that the Russian troops have already entered the Ottoman territory.

A celebrated artist has presented to the government a plan of a monument to be erected to the celebrated Frederick II. The expense which its execution will incur is estimated at a million, of dollars, and it is hoped this sum may be raised by an appeal to the patriotism of the subjects of the Prussian monarchy.

Frankfort, August 1.—Count Gabride, first secretary of the French embassy at the court of Russia passed here yesterday en courier from Petersburg. In this capital on the 27th of July, the funds experienced a fall of nearly two per cent. in the dread of approaching hostilities.

A few days ago, many Students of the German Universities, departed for Greece to enrol themselves as volunteers under the Insurgent flag.

Letters have been received from Constantinople, of July 3. They say that the Divan evinces great inquietude. At the same time they make preparations for repelling every attack which may be attempted against the capital. The Grecian fleet has obtained new advantages in the Archipelago. Many Turkish vessels have been captured. Some Algerine vessels have experienced the same fate in the sea of Morea.

Journal du Commerce, August 8, 1821.

London, August 4.—A letter written from Constantinople dated July 2, written by the Consul General of his Britannic Majesty is expressed thus: "The Porte has received from Petersburg a communication, the contents of which were not known to the public, but we have reason to believe that it contains confidential assurances of friendship, and a formal disavowal of the conduct of Baron Strogonoff, who will be immediately recalled."

In this letter, and in most others that came from the same country, the whole blame of the present differences is thrown upon the Russian authorities, who are reproached with having used every effort to provoke the vengeance of the Ottoman government. Few people indeed will be disposed to believe that the Turks, amid the embarrassments which surrounded them, had any desire to offend Russia, whose power they have often felt in a manner so terrible; but it is as difficult to conceive that the Russian authorities should have industriously striven to provoke the vengeance of the Ottoman Government.

However it may be, the tenor of this news has had a favourable influence on our funds. Consols which opened yesterday at 74 and 7 eighths, were closed at 75 and three eighths. Have the representatives of England, and of France, and perhaps of Austria, engaged the court of Russia to abandon its projects and disavow the conduct of Baron Strogonoff and other Russian authorities? Will the Greeks be abandoned to their fate? or will Russia concur with the other powers in adopting a measure which will shelter them from the fury of the Turks? These are questions very difficult to resolve, under whatever aspect we view them.

Berlin, July 29.—General Schouwaloff, aide-de-camp of the emperor Alexander, has arrived in this city, and is said to be the bearer of dispatches of the highest importance. All the Petersburg newspapers take up the defence of the Greeks, and exalt the justice of their cause.

Paris, August 7.—Private Letters from London announce that the voyage of the King of England to Ireland will not last longer than three weeks. It is certain that his majesty has renounced the idea of visiting Hanover this year; and it is also said that orders have been already given to countermand the arrangements that were making in that kingdom for his reception.

The King of France has accepted the resignation of M Viscount Chateaubriand.—*Gazette de France.*

Of the 69 pigeons which were allowed to fly off at Paris last Sunday, at 8 o'clock on the morning, one arrived at Liege the same day at half an hour after midday, and three others successively from hour to hour and six others since.

Russian Finances.—At a moment when the eyes of all Europe are fixed upon Russia, it may be interesting for our readers to know the real situation of her finances. We can assure them that the following detail is conformable to the state in which they were in January, 1821:—

Debt bearing interest, Florins, 49,100,000	
German (debt in Holland)	£4,000,000
12,615,752 Silver Rubles, (debt inscribed in the Great Book, bearing 6 per cent. interest)....	1,200,000
13,250,000 Silver Rubles, (at 5 per cent.).....	1,650,000
286,624,121 Rubles in Paper, (at 6 per cent. of the Government Bank)	12,000,000
639,460,000 Rubles in Paper, (the debts of the Empire, which bears no interest)	27,000,000
Total value in Pounds Sterling.....	£46,450,000

These £46,450,000 form in French Money 1,161,250,000 francs to cover which, the bank of government possessed a capital which amounts to 35,729,531 rubles, and 60,000,000 rubles of the Revenue of the empire which are fixed annually for the payment of the interest of the national debt, for that of the redeeming Fund, and to diminish the bank notes or paper money.

The Redeeming Fund has already a surplus capital of 15,000,000 which, at 6 per cent interest, gives a revenue of 900,000 rubles; and it will, during this current year have wherewithal to buy 9,000,000 of the national debt which bears interest

Dr. Gregory.—The late Dr. Gregory had a habit of imputing the diseases of his west country patients to immoderate doses of punch. On one occasion he remarked, to a self-elected Magistrate, "Sir, you have been a very hard liver." "If I have," said the Bailiff, "it has been on sour milk."

The Farewell.

Yes, we must part! perhaps, for ever,
But hope would fondly whisper, No;
And, ev'n tho' fate ourselves should sever,
Our hearts shall not be parted so.
There is a tie, that binds the soul,
No time—no distance can controul.

And, ev'n in absence, there are pleasures
Of fairy tints, and witching dies,
More lovely than the bow that measures,
In soft reflection, earth and skies:
Such joys—such placid joys—be thine,
The pang of parting only mine!

Canst thou not, when the pensive Ev'ning
Steals thro' the silent, shadowy dell,
And Light, the world reluctant leaving,
Just turns to smile his last farewell;
Canst thou not shape the vapours blue
Into the form thou'dst wish to view?

And, when upon the gliding river,
So mildly sweet, the moon-beams play;
While the pale leaves of aspen quiver,
Pierced by the silvery, soften'd ray,
Cannot the breezes whisper near
The voice, thy bosom pants to hear?

So shall all nature ever give thee
Memorial of thine absent friend:
No other record need I leave thee
Than what her own sweet gifts will lend.
But, oh—hush, hush, my idle lay
Lest grief at last should find its way!

Cashmere Goats.—The sale of the flock of Cashmere she-goats which was to have taken place on the 6th of August, at St. Owen-les-Paris, commenced according to the notice given. Although the uncertainty of the weather and the period of harvest had kept away many from attending, and that from the first movement the sale was announced in a manner very unfavorable, nevertheless at the end of an hour, the prices had risen successively, and most of the animals were sold at from 150 to 300 francs, and even some above 400, a difference which can be attributed only to the less fine appearance of these animals which are all of the same origin, but which like the Merino sheep, present varieties in respect of the colours and quantity of their wool. The remainder to be sold on the 13th of August; viz.

Goats.	24 Females,	Imported.
	2 Males,	
Kids.	16 Females,	born in 1821.
	13 Males,	
	6 Females,	born in 1820.
	24 Males,	

Some Sheep of Astracau, and some indigenous She-Goats.

Cartwright's Views in the Ionian Isles.—We have been favored with an inspection of Mr. Cartwright's Views in the Ionian Isles. This gentleman is Deputy Paymaster-General in Corfu, and has taken drawings of the most beautiful scenes and ceremonies of those Islands, by which the costumes of the inhabitants, as well as the picturesque landscapes, are presented to the eye with accuracy and taste. The engravings are fine, and the views, figures, &c. are coloured from nature. The work is publishing by subscription, and the plates are to be destroyed after a certain number are printed.

Old London Paper.—In an old London paper, printed ninety years ago, there is an advertisement, informing the public that a new coach is established, which "will fly from London to Gloucester in the short space of three days." The same distance is now performed in about ten hours.

The Wife.

Nay, tell me, Charles, in pity speak,
This sad, distracting silence break;
Sad—for that smile cannot deceive,
In pity then my doubts relieve:
I see thee sit with absent air,
And catch thy look of fix'd despair;
I hear thy sighs unconscious steal,
And mark the tears, thou wouldst conceal,
While laughing looks too well declare,
That soul is ever wanting there.

You might conceal the grief, that lies
Within your heart, from other eyes,
Which is not like the clouds that pass,
In shadowy flight, o'er waving grass,
Where gloom and sunshine wildly chase
Each other, in their wanton race;
It is the deep'ning twilight shade,
Where light and colour seem to fade
So faintly, that we scarcely mark
Their death, till all is chang'd and dark.

I know that I have seem'd to thee
Form'd but for trifling gaiety;
But only try me, let me prove
My constant soul's devoted love:
Unnoticed 'mid the lively green,
When summer decks the laughing scene,
Around the oak, the ivy flings
Its feeble arms, and fondly clings
Where, 'mid the winter, still it weaves
Bright changeless wreaths of verdant leaves.

English Barons.—The number of English Barons is 624. Of these, 11 have acquired their titles by diplomatic services—52 by naval—56 by military—20 by civil—2 by legal—14 by medical—20 by civic—10 as courtiers—42 by marriage—and 398 chiefly on account of their wealth. Eighty-three Barons pretend to trace their paternal ancestry to the Conquest.

Milton.—When Milton was blind, he married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colours (replied Milton), it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily."

Monks of St. Bernard.—The following is a recent instance of those charitable offices which the pious Monks of St. Bernard, from a sense of duty, as well as from the locality of their establishment, are in the habit of performing. A poor soldier travelling from Siberia to the place of his nativity in Italy, set out from the village of St. Pierre in the afternoon, in the hope of reaching the monastery before night-fall; but he unfortunately missed his way, and in climbing up a precipice, he laid hold of the fragment of a rock, which separating from the mass, rolled with him to the valley below, which the poor man reached with his clothes torn, and his body sadly bruised and lacerated. Being unable to extricate himself from the snow, and night having come on; he remained in that forlorn situation till morning. The weather was uncommonly mild for the season, or he must have perished. He spent the whole of the two following days in crawling to a deserted hovel, without having any thing to eat. Two of the Monks of St. Bernard, on their way to the village about sun-set, were warned by the barking of their dog, and desisted the man at a distance; they hastened to his succour. They found him at the entrance of the hovel, where he lay as if unable to cross the threshold, and apparently in a dying state, from hunger, fatigue, and loss of blood. They raised him on their shoulders, and carried him to the village, a distance of five miles, through the snow. The man was above the middle size, and robust; so, that, independently of his helpless condition, it required a considerable portion of strength, as well as management, in the brethren, to reach their destination. At the village of St. Pierre, the poor traveller received every attention and assistance that his situation required.—*Perry Anecdotes*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—365—

Mr. Kean's Disputes in America.

(From the Boston Patriot.)

"THE THEATRE.—A few minutes before 8 o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. Duff appeared on the stage, and announced to the audience that Mr. Kean had refused to take the part cast for him (*Richard III.*) without assigning any reason for so doing, and that he was then preparing to leave town. On the rising of the curtain, there being some slight disturbance, and a call for the manager, Mr. Duff again appeared, and stated that Mr. Kean had been during the day repeatedly importuned by the manager and his friends to appear in the part, but that he absolutely declined. Mr. Duff, on being questioned, said, he believed the reason of Mr. Kean's conduct was want of patronage."

(From the Boston Centinel.)

"GRATITUDE!—After a very respectable audience, and more numerous than some of those which the truly great Cooke played before, had assembled at the theatre to see *Richard the Third*, Mr. Kean took it into his head that the audience was unworthy of his merit, bolted from the theatre, announcing to the manager that he should play no more and that he was preparing to leave town. The audience received this specimen of rude superciliousness with marked contempt. The play proceeded without interruption, Mr. Brom amply supplying the place of the runaway."

Our contemporaries who publish these paragraphs, should in fairness have copied also from the *New York National Advocate* of the 1st June, Mr. Kean's letter of explanation, which is as follows:—

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

Sir,

As I have yet some months to remain in this country, it is my earnest wish to preserve the good opinion of those friends who have so generously and nobly manifested their approbation of my character and talents. As the servant of the public, I am aware that I am amenable to public opinion and censure; and if the public voice declare that I have been in error, I am ready to apologize with all due submission. But, Sir, is it not extraordinary, that the offence with which I am charged took place at Boston, with the concurrence of the managers; with the approbation of friends, with whom I afterwards spent the evening, gentlemen of fortune and literary acquirements; and that I should not hear any dissatisfaction expressed until I arrived in the city? I passed the following morning at Boston tranquilly; and on my arrival in New York, murmurs of disapprobation were heard, which appeared to me like an overwhelming avalanche at the termination of a brilliant harvest.

At an immoderate expense, and with all that additional cost which falls to the lot of a stranger, I repaired to Boston to fulfil my engagements. Had I been acquainted with the customs of the country, I should have made different arrangements; but my advisers never intimated to me that theatres were only visited in certain months of the year; that when curiosity had subsided, dramatic talent was not in estimation. I never could or would believe that the arts in this country were only encouraged periodically, or that there could be any season in which Shakspeare was diminished in value; but as I am now initiated in these mysteries, I shall hereafter profit by my experience.

Sir, I live by my professional exertions. Innumerable family claims are satisfied by each month's disbursements. I cannot afford to give those talents away. I had performed two of my principal characters without hopes of remuneration in that town, where my efforts had two months before, contributed largely to augment the public charities. I repeat, I had acted two characters to the very extent of my abilities without profit. On looking through the curtain at seven o'clock, on the night I was to represent *Richard the Third*, (that character which has been the foundation of my fame and fortune), I counted twenty persons in front of the theatre. I then decided, hastily if you please, that it was better to husband my resources for a more favourable season, and, in this decision, no disrespect was contemplated to the audience, slender as it was. The managers apparently concurred with me, deplored the unfortunate state of the times, and we parted in perfect harmony and confidence.

It was my intention to leave America on the close of my southern engagements. I now think it my duty to return again to Boston, and, in person, vindicate my cause at the season when those who most patronise the theatre are assembled. The public have treated me with the greatest liberality, and I shall ever acknowledge its favours with pride and gratitude. At the latest hour I shall remember those friends by whom I have been encircled, and whose amity and confidence I am convinced I have not forfeited. But I may be permitted to say, that the present hostility is not the voice of the public; it is that spirit of detraction ever attendant on little minds—a spirit which watches for its prey, and seizes upon transient and accidental occurrences to defame and

destroy. That respectable presses in this country should have been influenced by such feelings, and denounce with such acrimony and bitterness, is to me extraordinary. "There is something in it more than natural, if philosophy could find it out."

I understand some gentlemen have asserted that I have acted to equally bad houses in England. I lament that they are driven to such extremities, or, rather, that they should compel me to declare that their assertions are untrue. The present existence of the first theatre in Europe is founded on the abilities which they affect to despise. The provincial managers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, have thankfully rewarded my efforts by sums equal to what I receive from my friend Mr. Price, the worthy and efficient manager of the theatre in this city. For the first three years of a career unprecedented in dramatic annals, I was in receipt of double that sum in every theatre in which I acted, and, even allowing a trifling diminution in the space of seven years, what am I to think of a city in which I have been received with equal enthusiasm, and witness a total desertion in the space of three months? But the public say, I was too precipitate—that I should have performed that evening, and then closed my engagement. Granted. Our feelings frequently mar our better judgments, and from trifling cause lead to results which we subsequently regret. The error was venial, for who is exempt from error? But all unprejudiced people will, I trust, take into consideration the unprofitable labour of acting *Richard the Third* to a solitary few, who subsequently acknowledged themselves perfectly contented with the gentleman who represented the character.

I am now convinced that the fine weather was my chief enemy, and shall again resume my station in the Boston theatre before I return to England.

I beg leave, Sir, to submit this "round unvarnished tale" to the consideration and decision of the public; and I have too exalted an opinion of their justice and liberality, not to anticipate a verdict in my favour.

EDMUND KEAN.

Young Bonaparte.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,

The death of Bonaparte naturally leads reflecting minds to the contemplation of his son and his future fortunes; for, descended and connected as he is, it is impossible to conceal the fact, that he is daily growing an object of the highest interest and regard. The public, hitherto, have heard little and know less of this *Imperial Boy*! Even his age, titles, &c. &c. have never been correctly stated in any of the public papers. The following faithful particulars of this rising star, will no doubt, be read with interest by the numerous admirers of your excellent Journal.

The French Emperor, Napoleon, was married to the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa of Austria, the 11th March, 1810, in Vienna, by proxy, and personally on the 1st April of the same year, in Paris. The subject of this article was born March 20, 1811, and named by his father Napoleon, and afterwards, Francis Charles Joseph, in compliment to his grandfather and uncle on his mother's side, and uncle on his father's side. He was deprived of his title of *King of Rome*, and declared *Duke of Reichstadt* on the 22d July, 1818. Reichstadt is in Bohemia, has a castle and good estate, which is at nurse during his minority.

The Ex-Empress was declared Duchess of Parma in 1814.

In addition to these particulars, I shall add an anecdote which cannot be uninteresting. In November, 1819, the Emperor gave a grand chase at *Schlosheff*, a magnificent sporting domain about 40 English miles east of Vienna, on the left bank of the Danube. The Nobles of the Court and all the Foreign Ambassadors were present during the sports of the day's shooting. Young Napoleon, who was of the party, begged to have a gun, which the Emperor, after much entreaty, permitted, with strict injunctions that it might be charged with powder only. After two fires, he was rallied upon being a bad shot, and told that he had better decline a further attempt. By what means; I am not prepared to state, but at this moment he discovered the trick which had been put upon him. He now remonstrated with his grandfather, and after much pleading, was allowed a small charge of shot. He brought down his first bird (a pheasant), to the inexpressible delight and admiration of the Emperor and all present; and out of 11 shots he bagged 9 birds!!!

That young Napoleon has not only proved himself a good shot, but exceedingly clever for his years, is sufficiently known to all who have had the best opportunities of ascertaining the facts, and the extreme and well known partiality of the Emperor, and indeed the whole Imperial family, is sufficiently obvious, both in public and private; and it is highly creditable to those charged with his education, that he is constantly attended by men of the most profound talents. His equipage is also of the first order—a carriage with six horses and four out-riders.

London, July 27, 1821.

W.—

Ancient and Modern Coronations.

(From the Times, July 21, 1821.)

Thursday's coronation naturally suggests a comparison with that of 1761. In all matters of form they agree; but in many of their circumstances they materially differ. The preparations of the scene were the same—the arrangements in the Hall and the Abbey were nearly the same—the platform for the procession followed the same line between the Hall and the Cathedral, and presented little variety—the temporary theatres, galleries, and pavilions for viewing the pageant, were extremely alike. The ceremonies of the banquet and the church, of the procession and the consecration, of the religious show, and the festive entertainment, were precisely similar. There was no variety in the class of persons or the description of officers who enjoyed the splendour or performed the services of the day. The representative of the Lord of Scrivelsby was the champion of George III. and likewise that of George IV. A Mr. Dymoke chivalrously threw down an useless gauntlet and uttered an unanswerable challenge amid a festive hall of princes and nobles on the 22d of Sept., 1761, and a similar gauntlet was thrown down and the same challenge uttered on Thursday. The actors and the spectators were changed; the theatre, the scene, the piece remained the same in 1761 as in 1821. Even the orders in the GAZETTE issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain and Earl Marshal, and from the punctilious officers of the Herald's College were nearly the same. The doors of the Hall and Abbey were thrown open at three o'clock and shut at seven in 1761, as well as on Thursday. Privy Councils then sat to direct, as well now, affairs of cookery and police—to make arrangements for preserving the peace of the metropolis, and the proper costume in hats, and to receive reports from the Home Secretary and the wine-taster. But the parallel must soon end. In almost every circumstance in which the representations of the same ceremony could vary, the coronation of Thursday varies from that of 1761. In the first place, the royal family consisted then, as now, of a King and a Queen. How different the treatment! Then the Queen was crowned along with her husband, and received the homage, while she contracted the obligations becoming her rank and station. Nay, we are told, that when the royal couple appeared below the canopy in the procession, their recent union, and their known attachment, called forth general sympathy, and procured affectionate applause. On Thursday last, the Queen was not only refused a participation in the ceremony of her husband's coronation, but even admission to view it. This necessarily introduced all that difference in the marshalling the procession, and the subsequent ceremonies that arose from the presence and absence of ladies. In 1761, as perfect union prevailed in the court; the people's loyal attachment to their royal family was undivided and without alloy: whereas on Thursday last, the cry of "the Queen for ever" was considered by the King's pretended friends as the watch word of disaffection and the shout of disloyalty. At the coronation of our late lamented Sovereign we hear of no barriers being thrown across the streets to keep off the populace; whereas on Thursday Palace-yard was cleared of all persons except the genteel mob who could afford to pay considerable sums for their seats. At the coronation of their late Majesties only foot guards were employed in Palace-yard and along the line of the procession, whereas on Thursday we had horse and foot, regulars and yeomanry, city light horse, and boxers. The troops in and about London in September, 1761, did not exceed 3,000; whereas on Thursday they amounted to upwards of 20,000. In 1761 the Spitalfields weavers hung out streamers and banners in honour of their Majesties' coronation: in 1821, we had illuminations at the Horse-guards, and at the houses of the King's tradesmen. In 1761 the lower orders provided for their own amusement at their own expense; whereas on Thursday they grumbled and broke windows (as we are told by the ministerial papers), even though they saw balloons, fireworks, and illuminations, and could enjoy other entertainments paid for from the public purse.

We subjoin extracts from the newspapers of 1761, containing the only accounts transmitted to us by the daily press of that day. Probably nothing will show more strikingly the difference between the meagreness of the daily journals about 60 years ago, and the copious provision they now make for public curiosity, than a comparison between the abstract below and our paper of yesterday. The newspapers which we have consulted as existing then are the LONDON CHRONICLE, ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, the MORNING ADVERTISER, the GAZETTEER, and the LONDON GAZETTE.

From the MORNING ADVERTISER of September 23, 1761. N. B. This paper had no previous accounts.

"London.—Yesterday the coronation of our most gracious King and Queen was celebrated in the Abbey-church of Westminster, with the utmost grandeur and magnificence, which excelled all former that have been in this kingdom or any part of the world. The procession was performed in the manner ordered by authority, and every part of the solemnity was conducted throughout with the greatest regularity, pomp, and splendour, agreeable to so joyful an occasion. The guns at the Park and Tower were;

fired; the flags and colours from the ships and steeples were displayed; and the bells of the several parish churches of this city and suburbs rang incessantly. But the pleasure, joy, and satisfaction, which reigned in every countenance, is beyond description." (Then follows a brief enumeration from the GAZETTE of the officers of state and ladies who walked in the procession attending on the King and Queen, and the parts of the regalia which they respectively carried. We find no further statements. On the 24th there is nothing but a correction of the daily papers as to the services performed by the bishops in the coronation ceremony. No further gleanings are found but the following paragraphs on the 24th and 25th)—"The great diamond on the top of his Majesty's crown dropped off in Westminster-hall on Tuesday, but was luckily found immediately after dinner in Westminster." "A little before the royal procession on Tuesday, proceeded that of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, from the House of Lords to the south cross of Westminster-abbey on a platform prepared for that purpose. Her train, which was of silk was but short, and therefore not borne by any person, and her hair flowed down her shoulders in dropping curls. She had no cap, but only a circlet of diamonds."

ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE contains a more extensive collection of particulars regarding this ceremony, both before and after it took place. The following are the most material paragraphs:—

"It is said that a certain Dutch lady lately come over will appear in jewels on the coronation-day to the value of 300,000l." "It is said that the wine which is to run from the conduit at the coronation will alternately change from red to white, every two hours." "Part of the desert which is to be placed before their majesties will consist of a fine rocky mountain, represented as covered with snow, and several human figures round it."—ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE of Sept. 19.

The following notice respecting her Majesty would appear to be written yesterday:—

"Her Majesty appeared at one of the windows in the great courtyard, and continued there for some time, which gave great satisfaction to abundance of spectators."

On the former occasion, as now, Mr. Dymoke excited some attention by his previous exercises. It is mentioned, that four days before the coronation, "Westminster-hall was illuminated, and that the Champion rode in it on the gray horse rode by his late Majesty at the battle of Dettingen."

The following is the account of the coronation from this paper of September 22:—

"This morning at nine o'clock, their Majesties went from St. James's to the Prince's chamber adjoining the House of Lords, where they robed, and thence to Westminster-hall, where the procession to the Abbey began about ten o'clock. Two thousand eight hundred foot guards attended." (Then follows the ceremonial from the GAZETTE.)

"On account of the grand view of the coronation, several thousands of people took the pleasure of sitting up all night in the public as well as private houses in Westminster, which occasioned the publicans to raise the price of their liquors, &c. to a very considerable amount."

Westminster-bridge was lined in such a manner by people who came to see the procession, though it was hardly possible for one half of those who stood there to see even the scaffolding that it is apprehended much mischief has been done, as the very tops of it were crowded with spectators, who, through eagerness to take advantage of one another, probable occasioned many to tumble over.

"This morning several of the weavers houses in and about Spitalfields and Bethnal-green made a most splendid appearance, being set off with innumerable flags and streamers, which appeared flying out of every window in honor of the coronation."

"Last Sunday (that before the coronation) the fair sex made a most gay and splendid appearance at the several churches and meetings in and about town, adorned with new favours and emblematical ribbons woven on the marriage and coronation of our King and Queen."—ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, Sept 22.

"On Tuesday there was an entire stagnation of business of all sorts. The shops throughout the metropolis were shut and the streets in general appeared as if it were Sunday."

"The number of carriages passing the strand in the morning was so great, that they extended, without intermission, from Parliament-street to Temple-bar and about 6 o'clock some of the foremost happening to make a stand, threwback all the rest for half an hour, which so cemented this line of coaches that it was impossible to cross the street in any part."

"The return of the procession was so late that the spectators could not distinguish the degrees of nobility. It was 7 o'clock before the whole entered Westminster-hall."

"Among the magnificent decorations of Westminster-hall, were 2,574 wax-lights which on the Queen's entrance were all lighted up in less than two minutes."

"Sir, I. Mordaunt's light horse, in small parties, patrolled the streets of London and Westminster all day yesterday, to prevent riots or disorders being committed by the vast crowd of people who went to view the procession of the coronation; and Sir Robert Reek's Light Dragoon were placed at Charing-cross, St. James'-square, and in the Park at the end of new George-street, for the same purpose.

"On Tuesday night at a quarter past 10, their Majesties returned from Westminster-hall amidst the acclamations of the people.

"When their Majesties and the procession on Tuesday last had advanced to that part of Parliament-street which commanded a view of the whole, they stopt for some little time, in order to view, from the center arch downwards, and were received with loud acclamations of joy hats waving in the air, &c. which perhaps exhibited as fine an appearance as ever was seen in England.

"The people in general who built conveniences for spectators greatly outstood their market.

"It is very remarkable that all the lords and gentlemen of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council were present at the august ceremony of Tuesday."

"At the coronation there were present 2,630 Foot Guards, who did duty at the platform. There were likewise on duty the 1st, and two troops of Life Guards, and two troops of Horse Grenadiers, who were appointed to support the foot in case of necessity. Several gentlemen, dressed as Foot Guards, did duty at the platform.

"The Admiralty was illuminated with upwards of 250 lamps. The Monument was likewise illuminated with 150, by some loyal gentlemen of Billingsgate.

"Notwithstanding the innumerable crowd of spectators, and the amazing preparations made, we have the pleasure to acquaint the public that only three lives were lost on the occasion, and only three accidents were sent into Westminster Infirmary.

"Several persons were committed for throwing squibs."—St. James's Chronicle of Sept. 24, 1761.

The London Chronicle, an evening and three times a week paper, contains no additional particulars, save that the fireworks on Tower-hill were prohibited to prevent accidents.

The Gazetteer gives some unimportant particulars.

The hire of a coach from the city to Westminster was a guinea and a half on the coronation-day.

Though the daily publications and newspapers of the time are comparatively barren of intelligence, the Annual Register and published memoirs abound in facts and statements. The following are the most curious:—

"As an instance of the eagerness to see the ceremony, it was reported that a gentleman was prevailed upon to take a room for his lady at the rate of one hundred and forty guineas; but the appointment of the solemnity for the coronation falling unhappily exactly at the time when she expected to be delivered, she had further prevailed upon her husband to let a skilful man midwife, nurse, &c. attend, her, and to hire an additional withdrawing room, lest the great hurry of the day should bring on her labour, when it should be impossible for her to be carried away without endangering her life."

"As Tuesday morning appeared a little cloudy, the workmen were ordered to put up the awnings; but when the weather cleared up, they had directions to take it down again, which they did in so awkward a manner that a jolly tar from the crowd could not help crying out—Hullo! what are you about, you landlubbers? You reef a sail! you be d—d! Avast, let us come;" and without further ceremony jumped on the platform, and did as much in half an hour as would have employed half a dozen of common men as many hours. Shillings and sixpences were showered upon him for this service. A number of sailors having insisted on standing at the platform, nearly occasioned a quarrel: they were driven down, but on his Majesty's passing they could not contain themselves; the boatswain begun his call, and they gave three cheers, which pleased his Majesty."

EUROPE DEATHS.

At his seat in Pinner-grove, Middlesex, Sir F. Milman, Bart. M. D. F. R. S. in the 75th year of his age.

At Plymouth, lately, in consequence of fatigue which he underwent in Spain and Portugal, during the late war, and of which he never thoroughly recovered, Lieutenant Cosmo Cameron, of the 11th Regiment, youngest son of George Cameron of Letterfinlay; the third son he has now lost in his Majesty's service.

At Edinburgh, on the 1st of July, Miss Moore Grant, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Grant, Minister of Laggan.

At Edinburgh, on the 24th of June, Miss Ann Scott, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Scott, Minister of Stichel.

Henry the Eighth and His Queens.

(From the Times, July 17, 1821.)

The coronation of which the fullest account has come down to us, and which appears to have been one of the most magnificent in the "olden times" of our history, was that of Henry the Eighth and Catharine of Arragon. This has been described by Hall with much minuteness; and at this moment, perhaps, some short abstract from his work may not be unacceptable, as showing the prodigal splendour of one of the most gorgeous of our monarchs. This author states, that on the 21st of June, 1509, Henry came from Greenwich to London, and devoted the ensuing day to the ceremonies of the Bath. "The morrow following being Saturday, his Grace, with the Queen, departed from the Tower through the city of London, against whose coming, the streets where his Grace should pass were hauged with tapestry and cloth of Arras, and the great part of the south of the Chepe (Cheapside) with cloth of gold, and some part of Cornhill also. The streets were railed and barred on the one side, from over against Grace-church unto Bread-street in Cheapside, where every occupation stood in their liveries in order, beginning with base and mean occupations, and so ascending to the worshipful crafts; highest and lastly stood the mayor with the aldermen. The goldsmiths' stalls unto the end of the Old Change were replenished with virgins in white, with branches of white wax; the priests and clerks in rich copes, with the crosses and censers of silver, with censuring his Grace and the Queen also as they passed." The apparel of the King must have been, according to this chronicler, most, splendid:—"His Grace wore for his uppermost garment a robe of crimson velvet, furred with ermine: his cote was of raised gold, the placard of which was embroidered with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, great pearls, and other rich stones; the trappings of his horse was damask gold, with a deep border of ermine. His Queen was borne in a litter by two white palfreys, which were trapped in white cloth of gold: her person was apparelled in white embroidered satin, her hair hanging down her back of a very great length, beautiful and goodly to behold, and on her head a coronal, set with many rich orient stones." The author then goes on to describe the procession to Westminster, which took place on the Sunday following, and the order of the coronation in the Abbey: after rather tediously recapitulating the various forms and ceremonies, he thus ends with his characteristic panegyric:—"What should I speak or write of the sumptuous, fine, and delicate meats prepared for this high and honourable coronation, provided for well in the parts beyond the seas as in many and sundry places within this realm, where God so abundantly hath sent such plenty; or of the honourable order of the services, the clean handling and breaking of meats, the ordering of the dishes, with the plentiful abundance; so that none of any estate being there did lack, nor no honourable or worshipful person went unfeasted." The same author had, in not many years afterwards, to record the coronation of Anne Boleyn, which he does with equal minuteness, and, as it would seem, with equal ardour. After describing the voyage from Greenwich, and the "bathing and shryving" of the knights, he narrates the land procession, which was enlivened by many "marvellous conyng pageauntes," amusing enough to hear of in our day. Mythological allusions and emblematical pageants were then the courtly vehicles of flattery: for instance, Apollo and the Muses saluted her Majesty upon Ludgate-hill, and the Graces took their station in Fleet-market. St. Anne, her Majesty's name Saint, met her in Cheapside, and the "Cardinal Virtues," we fear for the last time, were seen collectively at Temple Bar. A fountain, inscribed with the name of Helicon, ran with hock, sufficient to inspire all the populace of Parnassus, and the conduit of Cheap overflowed with claret. This coronation has been beautifully described by Shakspeare, who recites the observance of all the ceremonies which have been handed down religiously to our day:

"At length her Grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar; where she kneeled, and, Saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to Heaven and prayed devoutly.
Then rose again, and bowed her to the people;
When by the Archbishop of Canterbury
She had all the royal makings of a Queen,
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,
Laid nobly on her: which performed, the choir,
With all the choicest music of the kingdom,
Together sung 'Te Deum.' So she parted.
And with the same full state paced back again
To York-place, where the feast is held."

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 4th of August, at St. Mary-le-bone Church, by the Reverend Whitworth Russell, David Howell, Esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of Thomas Russell, Esq. of Dover.

John Keats, the Poet.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR, I find by the Daily Papers, that the young Poet, John Keats, is dead. I shall feel gratified if you will allow a few remarks from his School-fellow and Friend, a place in your Paper.

It appears that Mr. Keats died of decline at Rome, whither he had retired to repair the inroads which the rupturing of a blood vessel had made upon his constitution.

It is not impossible that his premature death may have been brought on by his performing the office of nurse to a younger brother, who also died of decline; for his attention to the invalid was so anxious and unwearied, that his friends could see distinctly that his own health had suffered in the exertion. This may have been one cause, but I do not believe it was the sole cause. It will be remembered that Keats received some rough and brutal usage from the Reviews about two years since; particularly from the *Quarterly*, and from a *Northern* one; which, in the opinion of every gentlemanly and feeling mind, has rendered it itself infamous from its course of paudarism to the depraved appetites of gossips and scandal-mongers. To what extent the treatment he received from those writers operated upon his mind, I cannot say; for Keats had a noble—a proud—and an undaunted heart; but he was very young, only one and twenty. He had all the enthusiasm of the youthful poet burning in him—he thought to take the great world by the hand, and hold its attention while he unburthened the overflows of an aspiring and ardent imagination; and his beautiful recasting of "*The Pot of Basil*," proves that he would have done so had he lived. But his ardour was met by the torpedo touch of one, whose "Blood is very snow-broth;" and the exuberant fancies of a young and almost ungovernable fancy were dragged forward by another, and exhibited in gross and wanton caricature. It is truly painful to see the yearnings of an eager and trusting mind thus held up to the fiend-like laugh of a brutal mob, upon the pikes and bayonets of literary mercenaries. If it will be any gratification to Mr. Gifford to know how much he contributed to the discomfort of a generous mind, I can so far satisfy it by informing him, that Keats has lain awake through the whole night talking with sensitive bitterness of the unfair treatment he had experienced; and with becoming scorn of the information which was afterwards suggested to him; "That as it was considered he had been, rather roughly handled, his future productions should be reviewed with less harshness." So much for the integrity and impartiality of criticism! This charge would no doubt be denied with high and flouncing indignation; but he told me he had been given to understand as much, and I believe him. If the object of this hint was to induce the young Poet to quit the society of those whom he had chosen for his friends, and who had helped him in pushing off his boat from shore, it shows how little his character was known to his assailants. He had a "little body," but he too had a "mighty heart," as any one of them would have discovered, had the same impertinences been offered to him personally which were put forth in their anonymous scandalous.

I remember his first introduction to Mr. Hunt, and the pleasure each seemed to derive from the interview. I remember with admiration, all that Gentleman's friendship and disinterestedness towards him—disinterestedness, which would surprise those only who do not know him. I remember too, his first introduction to Mr. Haydon: and when in the course of conversation that great artist asked him "if he did not love his country, how the blood rushed to his cheeks and the tears to his eyes, at his energetic reply. His love of freedom was ardent and grand. He once said, that if he should live a few years, he would go over to South America, and write a Poem on Liberty; and now he lies in the land where liberty once flourished, and where it is regenerating.

I hope his friends and admirers (for he had both, and warm ones) will raise a monument to his memory on the classical spot where he died; and that Canova, the Roman, will contribute that respect, so amply in his power, to the memory of the young Englishman, who possessed a kindred mind with, and who res-amped the loveliest of all the stories of his great countryman,——Boccaccio.

And now farewell, noble spirit! You have forsaken us, and taken the long and dark Journey towards "that bourne from whence no traveller returns;" but you have left a memorial of your genius which "posterity will not willingly let die." You have plunged into the gulf, but your golden sandals remain. The storm of life has overblown, and, "the rest is silence."

"Fear no more the heat of the sun,
Nor the furious winter's rages;
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages.

Quiet consummation have,
And renowned be thy Grave."

Y.

To Music.

O Music, what I owe to thee,
They—they alone—can tell,
Who have, in sorrow, proved, like me,
Thy soul-commanding spell!

I thank thee for forgotten woes,
Or, joy's recover'd gleams,
For lulling Fancy to repose,
Or prompting her sweet dreams.

When thou hast chased the clouds of woe,
And the glad smile appears,
Thine be my gratitude—but, oh!
I thank thee most for tears!

Old Mortality's Co counterpart.

A short time ago we happened to stroll into St. Michael's Church-yard, in company with a friend who being about to emigrate to a far country was anxious to take another look at that proud Mausoleum, which proves such a powerful attraction to the passing stranger. On inquiring for the sexton we were informed by him that a curious looking stranger, whose situation seemed to hover betwixt those of a mendicant and a pedlar, had passed the whole day in the church-yard copying inscriptions, and still seemed in no hurry to be gone, although sufficiently warned by the shades of the evening. This piece of information naturally excited our curiosity, and we immediately began to tread our way through the almost countless tombs of St. Michael's, in quest of the pious stranger. This, of course was no difficult matter, in a place far more remarkable for the density of its departed population than the extent of its acres, and we quickly recognised the object of our search in a slender middle-aged man, who with pen in hand, and book on knee, was labouring hard to decypher a worn-out epitaph. Although engaged for 8 or 10 hours in a similar employment, it had never entered the mind of the stranger to rid himself of his usual burdens, and when he stood up to return our salutation, he actually resembled an ass with panniers. On each side hung a basket filled with manuscript books, tracts, and other small articles of stationery; before him hung one wallet, and if we are not mistaken, another behind; while over the whole was drawn a stout well-mended plaid, such as is worn by the shepherds of the south of Scotland. In his person the stranger appeared to be thin and consumptive; the habitual hue of his face, though flushed for a moment with a hectic glow, was evidently pale and wan; but his eye was vivid and sparkling, and seemed kindled with that species of enthusiasm which is nearly allied to insanity. On accosting this individual we found him extremely communicative, and easily elicited the following facts:—That he was born in the north of England, and bred a labourer, but that falling into bad health, he had taken to a wandering life, and in the course of his peregrinations visited almost every church-yard in Scotland and Ireland; that he has nearly twenty manuscript books filled with the epitaphs of persons whose lives or death were attended with any remarkable circumstance: that he constantly carries these books about with him to amuse the farmers or other friends with whom he sojourns during the long winter-nights; that besides epitaphs, he keeps a record of the texts and the heads of all the sermons he has heard preached for a long time past; that he attends the church twice, or where it is possible three times every Sunday; that at towns he attend only the godly ministers, and that he is familiar with the names of many hundreds of such persons; that he never heard of "Old Mortality," and never thought of cleaning tomb-stones, but he has more than once slept by the side of a martyr's grave; that he is at present on his way to John o'Groats, being determined to see the most northern land in Scotland; that he has frequently been dissuaded from travelling among wild Irishmen and Highlanders, but that he never came by any harm yet, and is firmly persuaded that nobody would be so wicked as to meddle with him. To this relation we have only to add, that the appearance of William Knapton—for that is the stranger's name—corresponded exactly which the account he gave of himself that his collection of epitaphs appeared to be well selected and is written in a plain neat hand; that the contents of his MSS. are so deeply engraven upon his memory, that on hearing the profession or character of any one, he can instantly turn to an epitaph that bears some relation to his case; that mortality appears to be his favourite theme, and that he eagerly seizes every opportunity of making a religious impression; that he lingered a whole week in this town for the purpose of hearing a favourite preacher; that on leaving Dumfries he is reported to have spent the night in Dunstons Church-yard; and that in passing up the country he visited different gentlemen, all of whom treated him kindly and were much taken with the simplicity and singularity of his character,—*Dumfries Courier*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Supreme Court.

On the 4th of February, JAMES WEIR HOGG, Esq. was appointed and sworn in REGISTRAR of the Supreme Court, in its Equity, Ecclesiastical, and Admiralty Jurisdictions, in the room of DEMPSTER HEMING, Esq. resigned.

Benefit Concert

The Lovers of Music will have no doubt observed from the Advertisements of the day, that the Benefit Concert of Mr. SCHEIDLENBERGER takes place this Evening. Of his claims on the Public we need say but little; yet we must not omit to observe that his entire exemption from the discordant disputes by which the Musical World of Calcutta have been so long divided, and his constant readiness to submit to any arrangement that might be most likely to effect general union, and be most agreeable to the community at large, render it necessary at least to make this distinction in his favor; and we hope this will induce all parties to patronize cordially the only Concert, and indeed almost the only means worth naming, that he possesses of remunerating himself for the labours of the past, and the demands of the present and the future. We have reason to believe also, that the visitors will be highly gratified by the Musical Feast prepared for them on this occasion.

Public Meeting.

TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4, 1822.

At a Meeting of the Principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, held this-day, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the arrangements required to demonstrate, in a suitable manner, the high respect and esteem in which this Settlement holds the public and private character of the Honorable JAMES STUART, Esquire.

Mr. UDNY having been unanimously called to the Chair, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1st.—That a Public Farewell Dinner be given to the Honorable JAMES STUART, Esquire, previously to his approaching departure from India.

2ndly.—That the Honorable JOHN ADAM, Esq. be chosen President, the Honourable JOHN FENDALL, Esq. and Mr. SPANKIE, Vice Presidents, and the undermentioned Gentlemen Stewards for the occasion:—

MR. UDNY,
COMMODORE HAYES,
LIEUT.-COL. CASEMENT,
MR. PALMER,
MR. BAYLEY,
MR. PATTLE,
MR. MACKENZIE,
MR. DORIN,
MR. PRINSEP,
MR. BALLARD,
MAJOR BRYANT,
CAPTAIN BEATSON, AND
MR. JAMES YOUNG.

3d.—That one of the Vice Presidents, and two of the Stewards wait on Mr. STUART to request him to appoint a day for holding the Entertainment; and to favour them with a list of those particular Friends he would wish to meet on the occasion.

4th.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. UDNY for his conduct in the Chair.

G. UDNY, *Chairman*.

The Chairman of the above Meeting has the honor to state, that, having waited on Mr. STUART, accompanied by Mr. FENDALL, and Mr. PATTLE, agreeably to the 3d Resolution, Mr. STUART was pleased to name Wednesday, the 13th instant, as the day to receive this complimentary Entertainment.

The Sacred Hour.

The sweetest, holiest hour that Heaven,
To calm the breast of man hath given,
Is that which sees the close of day:
When Evening mild, her mantle grey
Withdrawing slowly from the sight,
Unveils the loveliness of Night!
The placid surface of the stream,
Glancing in the lunar beam,
The dying breeze is scarcely wrinkling;
Purely bright, the stars are twinkling;
Up the sky, the moon is climbing;
The distant gong hath ceased its chiming;
Silence rests on all around,
Deep, impressive, and profound;
No human sound, no human sight,
Checks Devotion's heavenward flight;
In all that lures the eye, is shewn
The great Creator's power alone.
In such an hour, the ravished soul
Escapes mortality's control!
When bright above, a thousand spheres
Shine forth revealed; when Heaven appears
To hold the earth within its span—
Oh! 'tis in such an hour, that Man,
With humble heart, and soaring mind,
By earthly feelings unconfined,
Should to his God his spirit pour,
And kneel, and worship, and adore!

January 1822.

W.——

Indian News.

Madras, January 22, 1822.—By accounts of the 7th instant which we have received from Penang, we learn that Queda has been taken by a Siamese Army of ten thousand men, and that the poor King with his family had been compelled to fly from his capital and seek protection from the Governor of Penang. The Siamese, it appears, demanded them to be delivered up, but this was of course refused, and at the date of our last accounts it was not known how the King of the "WHITE ELEPHANT" had received and was disposed to put up with this refusal; but letters which have been kindly shewn to us mention that it was thought not improbable that he would keep Dr. Crawford until the King of Queda is handed over to his General, the Rajah of Ligor. The Governor of Malacca had sent up H. N. Majesty's Ship the MELAMPUS of 44 guns and 320 men to the assistance of the Island in case of an attack, which, however, was not considered probable. A letter of the 5th instant with which we have been favored says, "Our people here seem to think little of the few troops we have on the Island, although there is a million sterling of property here belonging to the three great Presidencies of India, besides what belongs to the Island, as much more, which might all be destroyed, or at least a great part of it by the Town being set on fire by the Siamese in a dozen of places some dark night. I hope, however, they will be deterred by seeing so many Ships coming and going. Nothing else I assure you can alarm them."

From the Penang Papers, we observe, that the Ship CERES, which was run away with from these roads by the Chief Mate, in October last, had arrived at that Port, and private letters have been received, which mention, that the offender had been apprehended upon a charge of piracy.

A very extensive and dreadful fire had broken out at Singapore, which consumed a large portion of the Native Houses and Shops. An immense quantity of property was destroyed, and the loss of one individual by this calamity is estimated at 25,000 Dollars.

The principal Hong Merchant had his button taken from him, and he was reduced to the rank of a Plebian by the Vice-Roy of Canton—he procured his restoration, however, by paying

between two and three lacs of tale amount, which are equal to seven or eight lacs of Rupees. It was thought at Canton that owing to this and similar severe measures of oppression adopted by the Chinese Government, there will be great difficulty in getting the Ships secured by any of the Hong Merchants next season. The Commercial accounts are very unfavorable—the finest Tinnevelley Cotton did not sell for more than 10 tale, long credit—the Company's Madras Cotton had not been settled when the CORNWALL left, but it was not expected that more than 10 tale would be obtained, and good Bengal Cutchara Cotton sold with difficulty for 7 tale. Opium, however, still kept up, and notwithstanding the severity of Government, the holders expected it would be enhanced still more owing to the difficulty of landing it. The Ships are now obliged to lie in a constant state of defence—armed and ready to repel any attack that may be made on them, and their boarding nettings are tied up every night.

Pearls were selling at 25 per cent. discount. Eastern produce in general held fair prices—Beetlenut is quoted at 3½ Dollars—Pepper to 13 to 13½—Rattans at 4—Tin 21½.—*Madras Courier.*

Runjeet Sing.—We learn from a source which may be relied on, that Runjeet Sing having finished his preparations, moved rapidly upon the *Punghurra* territories. *Punghurra*, the capital of a petty Mahomedan state, is not to be found on our latest maps. From the position assigned to it in the Ackbars, our Correspondent conjectures it to be that city called *Bingara*, and *Blicker* in *Rennel*, and not far distant from *Derah Ismael Khan*. Runjeet, who, it would appear, was at the head of a very large cumbersome army, arrived on the banks of the *Sinde* without any material occurrence, save that he was somewhat distressed for water in the desert sandy country through which he had to pass. About the beginning of December, he had obtained possession of many of the *Nawab's* forts, some by capitulation and others by the desertion of their troops. He invested *Punghurra* about the 10th of December, and after a smart resistance obtained possession of the city, but the fort still held out. In the mean time, the main army was encamped on the left bank of the *Sinde*, from which Runjeet detached strong parties to occupy the surrounding forts and districts. On the 9th December, he sent a detachment of fourteen thousand horse and foot across the *Sinde* to invest *Derah Ismael Khan*. It stood the first day's attack, but on the second Runjeet himself crossed, and ordered a mortar battery to be opened, which frightened the Garrison who evacuated the fort on terms. *Derah Ismael Khan* does not appear to form part of the *Punghurra* state, but to belong to some Afghan Chief, probably to *Dost Mahomed Khan*, the present possessor of *Peshawur*.

On the 11th December, Runjeet enquired of *Mulhar Sing*, *Roshun Khaun*, and *Dhoukul Singh*, three of his *Khoomidars*, (Commandants,) the English method of equipping a detachment for hard service; they replied, that the English did wonders with their Commissariat, which fed the troops, that they relied much on their artillery, &c. Runjeet rejoined that he would endeavour to do likewise. We give the rest in our Correspondent's words. "Shortly afterwards he received a report that one of his corps d'armee had invested *Jamghur* in 'the true *rangry* style,' or as *Col. Blacker* would knowingly phrase it *à la debandade*, i. e. endeavouring to take it neither by escalade, or by regular batteries and trenches, but in a loose way between the two, by running up a few guns; firing like fury, and crying out every now and then, 'Open Sesame.' The garrison of *Jamghur* beheld this *Ali Baba* mode of investing a fort with contempt, returned the fire with interest, and compelled the Sikhs to draw off. On receiving this report, Runjeet turned up his eyes, curled his mustachios, and swore by the *Sut Gooroo*; ordered trenches to be opened, and promised the *Bildars* a largess of 25 Rupees each on the surrender of the place.

Although his main army has not yet passed the *Sinde*, he finds much difficulty in subsisting it. *Gram* had already risen to a Rupee for four seers, but he and his army are in such fine spirits, that one may venture to predict the dispirited and divided Afghans will make no efficient resistance, and all present

appearances warrant the belief that this campaign will bring under his rule the Eastern half of the late *Dorance Empire*.—*India Gazette.*

Cawnpore, January 19, 1822.—The avidity with which the natives of India rush into hazardous speculations, is such at times, as to astonish the boldest European Merchant; a reference to the sums lately paid for Opium in Calcutta, and the prices they have given in the *Douab* for Cotton, within these two months, establishes the truth of this observation. The payment of 4,500 Rupees for a chest of Opium, however surprising, cannot much affect our mercantile patrons; but the rates of Cotton, and the various fluctuations to which it is subject, come home to the bosoms and feelings of all in these Provinces concerned in trade.

Cotton, ten weeks ago, was sold at *Furruckabad* at 18. Rupees per maund; it is now 12-12. The original purchasers must consequently have suffered greatly. Many bankruptcies have occurred at *Cutchoura*, and it is said many more will take place, as there are no real purchasers in the bazars, and the reports we sometimes have of bona-fide sales having been effected must be regarded as the *sparrings* of boxers, rather than those unequivocal contests which set the whole of *The Fancy* in anxious commotion.

We have some reason for believing that Cotton will come down to 10 rupees per maund this season; in which event it is imagined the Shipping interest will be greatly benefited, as at this price the article may be sent home with a chance of at least paying a handsome freight. It will be gratifying to our readers in general to learn that the rubby crops hold out at present every prospect of an abundant harvest—those of the *Douab* are particularly luxuriant, healthy and vigorous, from the *Junna's* banks to the shores of the *Ganges*. Indeed, the whole of the Upper Provinces is in a high state of cultivation. Prosperity and happiness seem to have taken place of that poverty, wretchedness and barrenness which characterised the districts seventeen years ago, previously to their being subjected to humane laws and an efficient police.—*Hurkara.*

Jessore.—By accounts from *Jessore*, we regret to learn, that the district is becoming very unhealthy, and many of the inhabitants are reported to have died of *Cholera Morbus*. This is, indeed, the season when that dreadful scourge of humanity may be expected to re-appear amongst us, and people will do well to adopt such measures as experience has taught to be useful in guarding against its attack. Although little is yet known respecting the causes of the malady, we cannot help thinking, that it is intimately connected with atmospheric changes; whatever therefore can protect the body from sudden vicissitudes in the temperature humidity, or electrical condition of the surrounding medium will go far to accomplish the object. Perhaps of all other means, flannel worn next the surface, and the regular daily use of the cold bath, will be found the most efficient.

Through the channel of Native Correspondence, we had the confident reports of impending hostilities between *Russia* and *Porte*; while our European Authorities continued to impress us with the idea that the strictest neutrality on the part of the great Christian Powers was to be looked for by the Greeks during their struggle for freedom and liberty of conscience. We understand that several letters recently received by the Native Merchants connected with the *Gulph Trade*, concur in asserting that the sword has actually been drawn—that the Russian Merchant ships in the *Propontis* have been sieged and burnt, and the Imperial Army already on its march towards *Constantinople*, to revenge the insults and injuries heaped upon the suffering Greeks, and to reap the glory of regenerating them. It is added, that *Persia* had been so far influenced as to make common cause with her most dangerous neighbour, so that the fate of the Ottoman Empire (should these reports prove correct) would seem to be finally sealed.—*India Gazette.*

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning.....	1	36
Evening.....	2	0

Solutions of the Anagram.

Solutions of the Anagram in the Calcutta Journal of Saturday last, page 340.

A veil is that which ladies wear,
And vile what boroughmongers are;
Levi's the name of many a Jew;
To live is what all wish to do,
And, like their loving friend the Devil,
Bad men are often doing evil.

Q.

By "Veil" transpos'd, the "Vile" we see expos'd—
And Hebrew "Levi" too, appears disclosed.—
In it, to "Live" as plainly is expressed,
As "Evil"—which by all must be confess'd.

CONSTANT READER.

A veil does oft the Ladies' charms conceal,
The boroughmongers in vile actions deal—
Levi I ween's the ancient Hebrew name,
To live, and long, is what most mortals claim—
Evil is what all honest folks eschew,
But which bad men in all their actions do.

T. D. B.

Visit to the Island of Joannah.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following interesting communication from a kind Correspondent—We shall be happy to hear again from MADA when he can conveniently contribute an article.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR,

Having read with much interest your account of the Highlanders of this Country, I send you a slight sketch of another race of men, hoping that some individual may be gratified by perusing it.

In a country like this, indolence and enmity are apt to be engendered: it, therefore, becomes the duty of every one to attempt to add to the gratification of his neighbours.

That you may long continue to do so, is the sincere wish of

Sir, your very obedient Servant

Calcutta; 13th January, 1822.

MADA.

"Sit mihi fas audita loqui."—VING.

Joannah, one of the Comora Islands, is situated in lat. 12° 5' S. long. 45° 40' E. We cast anchor in the roads there on the 4th of June, (a day which will long be held sacred by every Patriot,) and had soon the pleasure of seeing at least twenty canoes making off for us: they were filled with natives, who by their kindness as well as language proved that they in some degree merited their proudest title "Brother Englishman!" The canoes excited a good deal of interest, being each merely the trunk of a tree hollowed out; and kept upright in the water by a sort of cross-bar which projects three or four feet on the side of the boat and touches the water, thereby keeping the frail machine in equilibrium, while it is propelled by oars or paddles of a long narrow shape, resembling egg-spoons. The dress of the rowers was purely "primitive," or as much so as decency permits; while that of the Chiefs is of all the colors of the rainbow, and of every fashion which has been introduced since the days of Elizabeth. English clothes have ever been esteemed a rarity, and it is no uncommon thing to see the left-off coat of a British Soldier or Sailor upon the back of a Right Honorable! Their titles are purely English, and have been bestowed by such gentleman as whim or good humour prompted: at home

"A Prince can make a belted Knight,
"A Marquis, Duke, and a' that."

But here the kingly prerogative is assumed by humbler hands! It was really amusing to see the Prince of Wales, my Lord Rawdon, Lord Rodney, and Rear-Admiral Blanket selling fruit, or bartering it for old shoes, coloured cotton handkerchiefs, needles, pins, or penknives—in short, deigning even to solicit the washing of dirty linen!

The Island, as it appeared from the ship, was beautiful in the extreme, and Dr. G. . . . and myself were in consequence determined to view a little of the interior. In the morning, therefore, we set out, attended by our respective guides, each with a "Nock" in hand, hoping to do much execution: before 10 o'clock we killed several guinea-fowls, ring-doves, parrots, and magpies; and as the sun became powerful, we retired to the beach with the intention of proceeding to the town under the friendly shade of an umbrella. Little were we aware of the honor that awaited us! we had the felicity of being introduced to Majesty itself. While ranging about from house to house, Rear-Admiral

Blanket came up to us "joy sparkling in his dark countenance," and said that he was commissioned by the King to solicit the honor of a visit! Our own comfort required a change of dress; but this we were told should be overlooked, as the King would value the visit more if made at the time he required it: to the palace, therefore, we proceeded, and were soon admitted into the audience-chamber, to which we ascended by a long, narrow, and dark stair-case: the apartment might be twenty feet in length, by about fifteen in breadth, with the throne at the furthest end elevated about four or five feet, and with seats opposite to, and on each side of it, covered with crimson silk. We waited at least a quarter of an hour before the King arrived: but our impatience was rendered tolerable by the fanning which we received from hand-punkahs, dexterously used even by the Lords in waiting; and above all by the antique gestures of one or two women who appeared to steal a sight of us from a sort of half enclosed verandah raised immediately behind the throne. The crept on all-fours—appeared timid, yet curious, anxious to see, and yet afraid of being seen. The King himself at last appeared; a man of about 40 or 45, rather inclining to corpulency, very black, and with very dim weak eyes: his countenance is far from beautiful, yet there is an expression in it which indicates much mildness and benevolence. His Majesty received us most graciously, and said in broken English, and also through the medium of his interpreter, that he was glad to see all of our Nation at Joannah: He enquired particularly for the King "George!" and as a proof the love he bore him, we had an entertainment, which consisted of oranges, sweet-limes, eggs, tea, milk, cocoanut water, tamarinds, and many more good things—to all of which we were hospitably urged to partake—the King himself saying, "my house yours! all I have yours! ask what want, you shall then have!" The good man complained of sickness, which the Doctor promised to remove by a draught, which was afterwards sent from the Ship. The King's son too was also sick, so the Doctor proceeded to his residence, leaving me with the sable Monarch and his attendants: my faithful shooting guide, "Cid-Abdallah," standing behind me with my favorite "Nock." It appeared to be the etiquette that the meanest person should have access to the room where the King sat—but those nobles who were admitted to a nearer approach, seemed duly to appreciate the honor, and in a kneeling attitude, received the commands of the Sovereign. In the antichamber of the King, English muskets were displayed, and on his social board, English china and even English plate appeared. A book is kept, in which many acts of kindness and humanity extended to those who had been shipwrecked or cast away on the island, are faithfully recorded and none more so than one furnished by the Captain of the *Admiral Gambier*. His Majesty was clothed in a light body dress of silk, a loose robe of crimson satten, bordered with the gold lace, (which his attendants took care to display) hung over his shoulders, and on his head he wore a rude sort of coronet, ornamented with emerald and topaz; on his feet he wore sandals, and by his side hung a large *tulcar*, the hilt of which was adorned with similar ornaments as the crown. The King seemed to value colored handkerchiefs, and said his ladies esteemed sweet smelling oils: both of which articles were presented to him. There are no adders on the Island—it abounds with the most delicious fruits, which grow spontaneously. The land is very high, one mountain rising above another like seats in a well-arranged gallery—while the vales are clothed with every thing to please the taste and charm the sight; the town is a miserable one and the houses (with the exception of one or two which are built of stone) composed entirely of such "materials" as our Indian villages: there is a fort too, but I rather think its situation only can be boasted of. The inhabitants are all Mahometans, and go to mosque regularly: they are allowed many wives, and are exceedingly jealous of them: both men and women stain their teeth yellow, with the henna plant, and the toe nails of many of them are painted red. The idea of a devil or evil spirit is perfectly familiar to them, and from what I could collect, they seem to think him an enormous fish that pounces upon his prey from the depths of the sea spouting fire from his nostrils, as he approaches his victims. As a place of refreshment for shipping, it is highly to be praised—there are no harbour dues, and provisions may be obtained at nearly the following prices:—

A bullock, four dollars.—A fine kid, half a dollar.—A dozen small but excellent fowls, one dollar. While fruit can be bought for the merest trifle!

Two of the Chiefs have visited Calcutta, and seem to retain a grateful recollection of their visit, and of the kindness shewn them by our Illustrious Governor. There is little or no trade carried on at Joannah, their farthest trips by sea being only to Madagascar and Mobilla, from which latter place they procure some cloth and rice in exchange for molasses. Next to the blessings of religion, perhaps, no greater blessing could be conferred upon this people than small presents of powder and shot, implements of husbandry, and above all, a proper press for squeezing the sugar cane which here flourishes in great beauty.

MADA.

Measurement of a Male Buffalo.*To the Editor of the Madras Courier.*

SIR,

The annexed statement of the measurement of a male wild Buffalo may not be unacceptable at this Sporting season. It was shot near Seerei in Soonda. This genus is perfectly distinct from the Bison. The former has considerable resemblance to the largest sized tame animal, excepting in the form of its horns, which approach more to a half circle in shape, whilst the latter (the Bison) approaches more to the Bull and Cow of Leicestershire—but is of much larger proportions. Both casts are found in the jungles of Sonda, as also along the foot of the Ghauts in Canara.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

January, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Statement.—From shoulder to hoof, 5 feet 11 inches.—From shoulder to the bottom of the chest, 2 feet 7 inches.—Forehead within the horns, 1 foot 3 inches.—From head to the setting on the tail, 9 feet 3 inches.—Girth, 8 feet 3 inches.—FROM AN EYE WITNESS.

Scarcity of Rice.*To the Editor of the Madras Courier.*

SIR,

The scarcity of Rice at Madras is now becoming a subject of such general complaint, that the poorer class of the community who endure the most painful misery, are every day growing more clamorous. They are entirely at a loss how to remedy the evil as they expect no assistance from the public authorities at the Presidency.

It is a well known fact that the Native Merchants have large stocks of this commodity on hand, which may answer the Madras consumption for a period exceeding a twelve month to come; and the want of some particular rules by which they may strictly be enjoined to abide, is supposed to be the sole cause to which this grievous circumstance can be attributed. That the raising of the price of grain at this early part of the year is an enormous imposition on the part of the petty Merchants you may perhaps readily admit; but as the willingness of our Government in affording relief to its dependent subjects is acknowledged by all around us, it is hoped that your Paper will prove the medium of rousing its feelings of humanity on the present occasion, that they may evince their sway and justice, by establishing some reasonable rates in the sale of Rice for the benefit of the public at large.

I remain, your obedient servant,

Madras, January 19, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Scarcity of Rice.*To the Editor of the Madras Courier.*

SIR,

You would do a great piece of service for the poor Inhabitants of Madras, and especially for the Native population, were you to make a few enquiries concerning the late increase in the price of Rice, and communicate the result to the Public.

Within the last month Rice has increased in its price about 60 per Cent.—if there be just cause for this increase, that is, partial failure of the crops, the fact ought to be known, that we may have time to apply to the Sister Presidencies for help; or peradventure that the Government might take such measures as in accordance with its usual benevolence it might deem expedient; but if on the other hand, the price has increased in consequence of a combination among the Native Merchants, the fact ought in this case to be known too, that steps might be taken to put down the conspiracy, or bring the offenders to justice.

Your obedient servant,

January 21, 1822.

TRIPTOLEMUS.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. George Bastow, late Riding Master of the 2d Light Cavalry, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Lieutenant B. W. Bayley, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Lieutenant James Grier, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. Bombardier William Marshall, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. Gervasio Gonsalves, late of the Town of Calcutta, Merchant, deceased—Messrs. Manuel Mendes Alves, and Joze Antonio Sequeira.

Shipping Departures.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Feb. 2	Sally	Amren.	C. Bertody.	Boston
2	Viajante	Portz.	P. Noquiera	Macao
3	Argyle	British	H. Cathra	Penang
3	Abberton	British	T. Gilpin	London

Stations of Vessels in the River.

FEBRUARY 3, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—NEPTUNE, outward-bound, remains.

Kedgerie.—H. C. C. Ship BARROSA, below Light-House, outward-bound, remains.—H. C. C. Ship FLORENTIA, and FAIRLIE, outward-bound, remain.—EARL KELLIE, TITUS (French), and PERSEVERANCE, proceeded down.—ECLIPSE, outward-bound, remains.—BENCOCLEN, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES, and ROSE.

Passengers.

Passengers per Honorable Company's Chartered Ship FLORENTIA, from Calcutta to England, sailed on the 29th of January 1822.

Mrs. Dare, Mrs. Garnham, Lieutenant Colonel Hastings Dare, Major R. C. Garnham, 2 Misses Garnham, Anne Boyd, Letitia Blackall, Katharine Syme, and Katharine Dunn; Masters Mossom Boyd, and Alexander Ross.

Deaths.

On the night of the 3d of February, of an apoplectic fit, in the 63d year of his age, RICHARD BLECHYNDEN, Esq. Civil Architect and Surveyor, and Register of Deeds and Land Mortgages—40 years an inhabitant of Calcutta and nearly 38 years a public servant—most deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. His understanding was strong and comprehensive, his knowledge extensive and accurate, his judgement sound and clear. Warm and sincere in his attachments, high minded and disinterested in his conduct, plain and unassuming in his manners, he practised those acts of charity and benevolence which ennoble nature. He acquired the esteem of the good, and the blessings of the unfortunate. He was the friend of merit, and the supporter of those depressed by adversity—the good, the unfortunate, and the poor will deeply regret the loss of such a character. Energy of sentiment, and great vivacity of manners gave unusual spirit and interest to his conversation, which inspired his friends with the most deserved admiration and respect. His talents, accomplishments, and amiable qualities will long be remembered by many who are now fulfilling the most important duties in some of the first classes of Society;—an extensive, though a more secret, benevolence in the abodes of poverty and distress will make his loss equally regretted in the humbler walks of life. His memory will long be cherished by thousands who knew the goodness of his heart, it may be truly said, overflowed with the milk of human kindness. To his relatives and friends, his death is a calamity they can never cease to deplore—to the public it is a loss not easily to be repaired and severely to be felt. Poverty will bless his memory, and bedew his grave with the tears of gratitude.

On the 3d instant, Captain JOHN MELLER, of the European Invalids, aged 74 years.

At Belgaum, on the 20th of December, after an illness of ten weeks, Sergeant DAVID RORKE, aged 27 years, Pay Sergeant of the D. Company 1st Battalion Artillery, who lived respected, and died lamented; leaving a disconsolate Widow, and two Children, with a large circle of friends to lament his irreparable loss.

On his passage to England, between the Cape and St. Helena, CHARLES, the Son of the Reverend C. CHURCH, Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, aged 5 years.

At Tranquebar, on the 12th of December, Major LEOPOLD LUTER, of His Danish Majesty's Service, leaving a Wife and 7 Children to deplore his loss.

At Tranquebar, on the 8th of December, Mr. CHRISTOPHER BEISNER, aged 35 years.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
14 12	Six per cent. New Loans,	14 8
19 8	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20,	19 4
18 8	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,	18 4